"IF YOU SEE IT IN

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

ON THE VERGE OF WAR

Fighting in the Streets of Mons and Antwerp.

BLOOD SPILLED AT LAST.

A Number of People Killed and Many Others Wounded.

A.Mob at Mone Defice the Civic Guard and a Besperate Hand-to-hand Fight Pollows A Thousand Dock Laborers at Antwere Quit Work and Two Hard Fights Occur There -The Gendarmes at Last Repulse the Strikers-Many Mass Meetings ta Payor of Universal Suffrage-The Strikers More Excited Than Ever-Extraordieary Efforts to Protect Brussels Public Buildings-To-day Awaited with Drend,

Brusszis, April 17.-At Liege, though the strike is still on there have been to-day no disorderly demonstrations. The town is quiet, but there is no telling when the strikers may cruse another outbreak.

The strikers at Mons resorted to the use of dynamite to enforce their demand for univer-sal suffrage. A bomb which had been placed close to the Petit Wasines Church exploded this morning with great violence, shattering the stained glass windows of the church and doing other damage.

The dynamite explosion seems to have acted as an incentive to the strikers to commit further outrages. The strikers filled the drinking places and indulged in all manner of threats against the Government, and as the day wore on they became emboldened and determined to take possession of the town for a labor procession. Their purpose was known to the authorities, who have many sples among the workmen, and when the mob, singing the "Carmagnole" and the "Marseillaise," attempted to march through the streets they were met by a strong detachment of the Civic Guard. The usual order was given for the strikers to disperse but no attention was paid

Hooting and yelling they attempted to march on, when the order was given for the Civic Guard to prepare to fire. The mob defied the guards to fice upon them, and threw heavy stones, bot'les, and other missiles at them. The guard fired upon the crowd, but this did not effect their dispersal. On the contrary it only inforiated them and a charge en masse was made upon the guard. A desperate hand-to-haz I conflict ensued. The main body of the strikers was broken up, but groups of struggling men could be seen in the side reets leading from the main thoroughfare.
The battle was long and bitterly contested. at finally the Civic Guard were victorious. It is known that four of the miners were killed. Many of the rioters were wounded and a num-ber were taken to the hospital. It is thought that the exact number of the wounded will never be known, as some of them were carried away by their friends to provent their failing into the hands of the authorities

The killing of the four strikers has added reatly to the excitement in the town, and there is danger of a more serious outbreak. Men and women from the adjacent mining wiles are flooking into Mons, and the authorities are anxiously awaiting the events of the

Mens is the centre of the great Borinage coal mining district. Three-fourths of all the miners in Belgium are employed in this dis-trict.

The industrial revolution against the Chamber of Dejuties is in full progress, and every day fresh accessions to the ranks of these who demand suiversal suffrage are reported. Today a thousand of the dock laborers in Antwerp poined the movement, and much excitement previous that port. The strikers have out off communication with the vessels lying at the quary by throwing their gangways into the rist. They indulged in other riotous demandrations, and became so threatening distinguished the resulting state of the strikers is very threatening, and trouble is expected at any moment. erve order. No cenflicts have yet occurred, but the attitude of the strikers is very threatening, and trouble is expected at any moment. The streats and open places near the wharves are filled with attikers, and hourly their ranks are being swelled with laborers and others. It is hoped that the presence of the military will hold the strikers in check. The strike will perhaps delay the departure of some of the ocean steamers sailing from Antwerp.

Many of the men employed in loading and discharging vessels and in other work about the wharves did not quit work in obedience to the order of the men engineering the strike.

Threats were made to competithem to stop work. During the morning the strikers, many of whom had been drinking freely, made an weak attempt to defend themselves, but they would in all probability have been driven away had it not been for the gendarmes, who took a hand in the affray. Some of the attacking party were armed with revolvers, and when the police interfered to protect the nonstrikers they displayed no hesitancy in using their weapons. The gendarmes, who also had firearms, were quick to respond to the fire directed against them, and it is thought that several of the strikers were wounded. A number of ringleaders among the strikers were captured by the gendarmes and locked up.

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sert his right to a voice in the government of the security. In the Charleroi district, noted for its coal and from industries, it is estimated that 30,000 miners are employed. Work in the mines may be said to be at a standstill, for 20,000 of the miners have quit work, and are demonstrating, very often in a rictous manner, their right to vote for members of the Chamber of Deputies. Most of these miners are miserably poor, and they and their families are bound to saffer in this fight for a principle. But the men on strike are firm in their determination to secure what they believe is their right, and are willing to suffer deprivations to gain their saids.

to secure what they believe is their right, and sere willing to suffer deprivations to gain their ends.

The cotton yarn, lace, linen, and woollen mills and factories in drammont, in East Finnders, are affected by the movement. A large number of the operatives in these industries having more enthusiastic and hot-blooded strikers at Grammont assembled in the Café Hollandais at that place and held an impromptu meeting at which flery speeches were made by some of the leaders. The gendarmes attempted to break up the meeting, but mot with a stout resistance. The light was transferred to the street, and though the gendarmes had the advantage of arms and discipline, the strikers struggled desperately and were only dispersed after a long contest, and after two of the gendarmes and a large number of the rioters were seriously wounded. Order now prevails, but is liable to again be disturbed at any moment. The Governor of the province of Brabant, in which Brussels is situated, has instructed all Mayors of eitles and towns within his administrative district that they must prohibit all public demonstrations for universal suffrage. The City Council of Brussels have voted thanks and congratulations to the police and civic guard for the first valiant conduct in suppressing recent disturbances here.

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In the fight between the workingmen and Governor soldiers were wounded. Three will not recover.

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A squadron of polics, riding with drawn swords against the workingmen, were overwheimed with showers of stones and timbers. The police retired in confusion. While the reserves were being summoned the strikers three up barricades in the side streets. Women and children hustoned from the houses with firearms. When another squadron of police, supported by a detachment of the Civic Guard, field half an hour later to drive back the mob, they were met with vollers from the revolvers and rifles of the men behind the barricades.

Many of the soldiers were wounded and were removed to the hospital. More military were sammoned and, after two charges, carried his barricades. The strikers retreated firing.

More figuring is expected. The concert halfs

of the city are empty. Several theatres are closed. The petroleum reservoirs are guarded by militia.

Extraordinary military measures will be adopted to-morrow to preserve order in this city. Strong reenforcements of chasseurs and carbineers are arriving with every train this evening. All officers have received a city map on which its marked a neutral zone, from which the crowds are to be excluded. In this zone are the Palais de la Nation, where Parliament meets, all the Ministerial bureaus, and the royal palace.

It is reported that the Premier has proposed to the king that Parliament be dissolved and a seneral election be held. Janson, the Radical lender in the Chamber, is said to have demanded an audience with the Eing.

STRIKE ON THE UNION PACIFIC. The Botter Makers, Blacksmiths, and Some

Others Go Out. OMANA, April 17.-Six hundred men employed in the Union Pacific shops here struck at noon to-day. The men who went out were the machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, moulders, and pattern makers. The employees say that the company has acted in bad faith concerning the fulfillment of an agreement entered into to allow the force of mer employed to reduce itself when the time was below the standard of nine hours a day. It is asserted that the company, instead of allowing the force of men employed to reduce itself naturally has kept up theffull quota of men. and in some shops, Omaha included, has increased the force and reduced the standard of time from nine to eight hours for a working

day. The employees say they have a written agreement, signed by General Manager Dickinson and Assistant Superintendent Metz-heimer, that while ten men are working eight hours, the places of men who leave the service will not be filled except when absolutely necessary in order to carry on the work to advantage.

Fully 3.000 men are involved in the movement, and the towns where shops are situated are Omaha. Denver. Salt Lake, Cheyenne. Ogden, Portland, Kansas City, Rawlins, Laramie, and most points where there are round houses. The men are said to be well organ-The Knights of Labor among the shopmen

The Knights of Labor among the shopmen refused to strike, as a bulletin was posted by the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. \$22, ordering all Knights to remain at work, as by striking they would violate an agreement entered into by the assembly and the officers of the road. The number of Knights among the men affected is small. All the men in the company's shops at North Platte also went out this noon.

KANNAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—The strike of the machinists, toiler makers, and blacksmiths employed in the shops of the Union Pacific Hailway at Armstrong near here, went into effect at 12:45 o'clock to-day. The men generally return to work from their dinner at that time, but to-day 140 of them did not resume work after the dinner hour. The strike includes all the machinists, blacksmiths, and boiler makers employed in the shops. The men acted under instructions issued from Omaha. Cheytens, Wy., April 17.—At 11:30 o'clock this forenoon the boiler makers and machinists employed in the Union Pacific shops at this point struck. Many are dissatisfied with the order compelling them to quit work, and at a meeting this atternoon this element gave oxpression to their views. The blacksmiths and wood workers refused to strike. Superintendent O'Hearne has been arrested for drawing a pistol on John Tighe, who gave the signal for the men to go out. Only about 100 men are sut here, but others may follow.

Devega, April 17.—The men in the Union Pacific shops in this city did not go out to-day, but it is probable that they will to-morrow follow the example of the men at other points. It seems to be a fight between the unions and the Knights have won in the preliminary skirminshes. Should the strike go into effect, there are about fifteen trades unions who will walk to the proper of the men who belong to the Rojaks of Labor men should be expected to oppose it. A meeting will be held to-night, which promises to be long and stormy. refused to strike, as a bulletin was posted by

WAITERS GO TO CHICAGO.

Six of Them Take Out Their Pirst Natural-

The Holland House waiters who went on strike on Saturday evening spent the day yesterday in holding a succession of meetings. the first taking place at 110 West Twenty-seventh street. Several waiters were detailed to act as scouts, and to report what was going on at the Holland House and at the Hotel Waldorf. Julius Leckel was deputed to get six of the striking waiters to take out thei first papers as American citizens, as a pre-liminary to sending them along with fourteen others to Chicago. He brought them back triumphantly in two hours, flourishing their first naturalization papers declaring their in-tentions. The party left for Chicago at G

tentions. The party left for Chicago at U o'clock.

"They will be Democrata." said Leckel. "and stand together or fall as one. Gov. Flower for us for his whisker letter. United we stand departed we fall, is Democratic doctrine enough."

A shop meeting of waiters to arrange about organizing the waiters of the Hotel Waidorf was held at Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue. The men say that waiters are wanted in Chicago, but in this week's issue of the official organ of the Waiters' Union waiters are enjoined to stay away from Chicago.

A mass meeting of the waiters again crowded the Chimney Corner, Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, last night. Julius Leckel said it was the "Imperial duty" of those present to assist the men who struck at the Holland House and did not get their nay to bring the matter to the courts. The meeting resolved to raise money to sue the proprietors of the Holland House for the wages of the strikers.

THE NEW RAILROAD UNION.

It Enters the Field with a List of Officers and 11,000 Members.

CHICAGO, April 17.-The members of the various labor organizations that have been in faily session during the past week perfecting the new national railway order, which will be known as the American Railway Union, finshed their preliminary work this morning. The officers elected are: Executive Board-Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, W. S. Missemer, S. Keliher, W. H. Sebring, L. W. Rogers, F. W. Arnold, Henry Walton, and J. A.

Clarke. The Board elected the following officers for

the year:
Eugene V. Debs, President; George W. How-ard, First Vice-President; W. S. Missemer, Second Vice-President, and S. Keliher, Secre-

Becond Vice-President, and B. Keliher, Secretary.

It has been decided that the Eastern country will be divided into districts, and one member of the Executive Board will be assigned to a special district, which will put nine organizers into the field at once. The entire membership of the Order of Railway Carmen have already voted to join the new order. This will start the new union with 154 loaders, having a membership of nearly 10,000.

Clothing Cutters Still Aggressive. There appeared to be little chance of an cutters and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association yesterday. The cutters say they will ciation yesterday. The cutters say into with try to have some of the manufacturers arrested for running their shops on Sunday. Storn, Falk & Co. and Newberg, Rasenberg & Co. are the firms selected to begin with. President Hornthal said that the manufacturers were getting non-union and K. of. L. cutters from other cities so rapidly that in a short time, supposing the locked-out men gave in there would be lew vacancies left for them.

The Guion Steamers to Lund in Jersey City. The steamship Arizona of the Guion line landed at the foot of York street. Jersey City. yesterday. This is the first landing made by this line in Jersey City, but hereafter that will be the port of arrival and departure for all its vessels.

Cigarette smokers find in this brand the necessary elements of a perfect smoke. Each package contains photograph. - Adr.

A MILLION-DOLLAR FAILURE.

MR. A. G. YATES OF ROCHESTER MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

He Attributes IIIs Embarrassment to H. H. Warner, whose Notes, He Says, He Endorsed and Had to Meet - Paper Amounting to \$1,000,000 Outstanding. About \$400,000 of Which is in Mochester Banks-Warner Said to be Able to Meet All His Obligations if Time is Given Him,

ROCHESTER, April 17 .- At 4 o'clock this afternoon Arthur G. Yates, President of the Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and until last Saturday a member of the wholesale coal firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates, filed in the office of the County Clerk a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, with no preferences except two small debts of a confidential nature. Mr. Yates says that his failure is due to the finan-cial embarrassment of H. H. Warner, the patent medicine magnate of this city, as a result of which he has, since March 1, been compelled to pay a large number of Warner's notes upon which he was an endorser. As Warner's finances did not improve, Mr. Yates concluded that justice to his creditors comner told Mr. Yates some days ago, so Mr. Yates says, that he expected a large amount of money from Europe to-morrow, and that if it arrived he might be able to tide over the emergency. Things have for several days been pointing in a different direction. Last week the paper of Yates and Warner began to go to protest both in Rochester and elsewhere. There is no knowing the amount of these obligations. Mr. Yates endorsed for Mr. Warner and Mr. Warner is endorser on the greater portion of Mr. Yates's paper. Mr. Yates said to a business man this morn-

caring for his own paper, but that to have to carry Warner's was too heavy a load. Two mortgages were recorded in the County Clerk's office this morning. They are both held by the Bank of Monroe. They are dated in 1889. The first covers the house and East avenue property of H. H. Warner, to the amount of \$100,000. The second is a blanket mortgage on the Rochester property of A. G. Yates for \$100,000. They are security for the line of discount carried by these gentlemen. They

give no idea of the liability to the bank, as that may be below or above the face of the mortgages. The officials of the bank declined

ing that he would have had no difficulty in

to state the amount of the liability of Yates & Warner to the bank On Saturday one of the largest concerns in the country was changed by the retirement of A. G. Yates. It was the firm of Beil. Lewis & Yates. It is understood that the firm is in no way liable for the individual liabilities of Mr. Yates, and that he retired so that the credit of the great firm of which he had been a member might in no way be affected.

The greater portion of the paper held against

Mesers. Yates and Warner is understood to be in New York and Boston banks. It is therefore impossible to make any estimate of the liabilities. As for the assets, Mr. Warner has always been reputed to be a millionaire. He has been believed by many who have had, or supposed they have had, special sources of in-formation to be worth several millions, but formation to be worth several millions, but owing to the peculiar nature of his business his assets have never been "In sight," save the East avenue property, the block on North St. Paul street, the Warner Island in the St. Lawrence, near Alexandria Bay, and the steam yacht Blesta. The commercial agencies have never been able to say what his rating was, save that he was reputed to be a millionairs. Many wiseacres have shaken their heads over H. H. Warner, and prophesied that he would one day come to financial grief, but for many years they have prophesied in vain. Mr. Warner not long ago sold a portion of his business in England, and was reputed to have made a vast fortune by a stock transaction in Lendon. The cause of his present embarrassment is as mysterious as was his former prosperity. There seems to be no reason, as far as the public have had any chance of knowing the facts, why H. H. Warner should be now any more embarrassed than he was six years ago. With A. G. Yates the case is quite different. His business is in plain sight. He has a central coal office in the Elwood building, and branch offices at 53 Hill street and 12 West avenue. He was doing a large wholesale coal business, selling to dealers all over this part of the State, and he has done as large if not a larger retail coal business than any dealer in Rochester. Mr. Yates said to a reporter this afternoon:

"Mr. Warner has involved, me vory deeply." wing to the peculiar nature of his business

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a larger retail coal business than any dealer in Rochester. Mr. Yates said to a reporter this afternoon:

"Mr. Warner has involved me very deeply.
"Iteannot make any detailed statement. I have not stopped doing business, but it is only a question of time. I have had calls from all the big men in Rochester this morning. Every one has offered me financial assistance. In fact, they have manifested a disposition to dump helf the money in Rochester into my coffers, but I will not take a cent from any man. I wish this thing had not become public till to-morrow, so that a definite and clear statement could have been made, but I suppose, of course, when the mortgages were filed that public curlosity was aroused, and the affair became public property. You must not confound the firm of Bell. Lewis & Yates, which is affected sorely by my withdraw-al, nor the Bell, Lewis & Yates, Mining Company, which is a stock company and cannot be affected by a mishap to a stockholder. It is no more concerned in my embarrassment than is the railroad company or any other of the many stock companies in which I am interested. I have not seen Mr. Warner since last week Tuesday. He was then in New York city. He then gave me the same assurances that he has given since last March that he would surely receive large remittances from Europe in a few days. Helying upon these representations I have taken up his paper in large amounts since March I last. I cannot state the amount of my liability."

John Palmer, linancial manager for H. H. Warner & Co., incorporated, said to a reporter this afternoon: "H. H. Warner is personally embarrassed. He could have carried his own paper, but an attempt at co-endorsement by A. G. Yates and himself has brought down both. By H. H. Warner Rafe Cure business. That is incorrect. There is a company for the manufacture of patent medicines which has its headquarters in London. On and is known as H. H. Warner & Co., limited, is the company doing business in round numbers \$2.500,000. Entirely distinct from H. H. Warner &

ters in this city—that is, "H. H. Warner & Co., incorporated"—will go on with its business as usual. It is not affected by Mr. Warner's embarrassment.

"Mr. Yates's paper," continued Mr. Palmer, "went first to protest, thus affecting the coal dealer's credit, and, as a result, embarrassing Mr. Warner. The latter has made no assignment, and does not intend to do so, if given time he will come out all right. His assets in mining and industrial stocks are in the militons, and his liabilities are small in proportion. Mr. Warner himself will soon be on his feet, and no changes will be made in the business enterprises with which he is connected."

The amount of Intes paper now out will aggregate \$1,000,000. This includes the coal companies in Montreal. Chicago, Duluith, Detroit, and other cities in which Mr. Yates has a controlling interest. Mr. Yates's indebtedness to Bochester banks is about as follows: Traders' National, \$40,000: Bank of Monroe, \$200,000: Central, \$20,000. The Bank of Monroe and the Traders' Bank are secured by mortgages. The amount of Mr. Yates's paper in Rochester banks is about \$410,000. The remainder is in banks in Buffalo, Syracuse, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Chicago, New York, and Boston.

Mr. Yates's embarrassment will not interfere with his interest in the Buffalo, Bochester and Pittsburgh Railway, of which he is President. He will continue to give attention to the affairs of that corporation, for which he is received a salary of \$20,000 a year. Since Saturday Mr. Yates has received offers from several warm friends in Rochester to advance him large sums to tide him over the present difficulty, all of which offers he has declined. It is said that Mr. Warner's paper in the Trader's National Bank amounts to \$100,000. Mr. Yates's office was thronged all day with bankers of the city visited him during the day. He has not given up without a desperate strug-

gle. Last week, it is said, he paid out thou-sands of dollars to protect Warner's notes which he had endorsed. Of the statement of Mr. Warner made in New York Mr. Yatos said: Every word of that statement is false."

Mr. Warner said to the reporters who visited him at the office of the Industrial Guaranty and Mining Company yesterday afternoon and who showed the afternoon Rochester despendents to him:

The story, so far as it says that I am financially embarrassed, is ridiculous. I am the endorser of a small amount of paper of Mr. A. G. Yates of Rochester. I understand that two pieces of \$5,000 have been protested. Mr. Yates is the President of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad Company and is a heavy coal dealer. I will protect my send of the paper at the proper time. I stand ready to pay every dollar I owe."

Mr. Warner was seen later at the Murray Hill Hotel. More explicit despatches from Rochester had been received then. He practically repeated his statement of the afternoon. Mr. Warner packed his grip and leftthe hotel at \$45 for if brochester, it is supposed.

For years H. H. Warner and A. G. Yates have been in the habit of endorsing each other's paper. They have always until now been close personal friends, and each believed implicitly in the other's business ability and integrity. Notwithstanding this fact they were pointly interested in very few business enterprises.

II. H. Warner came to Rochester more than

jointly interested in very few business enterprises.

If. H. Warner came to Rochester more, than fifteen years ago as agent for the Mosier Safe Company of Cincinnati. He made a good thing out of this, and, having saved up some little capital, became interested in his patent medicine, and began to advertise it widely. From this he made a fortune.

About two years ago an English syndicate bought the patent medicine business. Mr. Warner went to England to arrange the terms of the sale. He was gone for eight months, and after the sale was concluded quarreiled with the buyers. When they but the stock on the market at a low figure he bought up enough to give him a controlling interest. The English syndicate were forced to commoniate.

ost in the business.

Of late he has been investing in many Western mining schemes, one of which was the Horseshoe Mining Company, new defunct, the was hit heavily in the coal speculation some years ago which resulted in the closing of the city Bank of Rechester and the suicide of its

was hit heavily in the coal speculation some years ago which resulted in the closing of the City Bank of Rochester and the suicide of its President. Charles Upton.

Mr. Yates is chiefly known as President of the Buffalo. Rochester, and Pittaburgh Railroad and as a large dealer in coal. He has, however, large interests in other enterprises, various stock companies, and a number of street car lines. To keep up these enterprises, which are widely scattered, he has been forced to become a heavy borrower. His friends ascribe his present difficulty to the stringency in the money market. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Monroe, which flied the mortgages against him and Mr. Warner.

Air. Iates was interested with Mr. Warner in the "Seven Stars Gold Mining Company," the benevolent prospectus of which was sprung on the public last October. Mr. Warner advertised "15 per cent. per annum guaranteed for five years on the stock. The Seven Stars mine, Mr. Warner said, was next door to the Hillelde camp and the Happy Jack claims, in the Eureka mining district. Yavepai county. Arl. flity miles from Prescott. The startling part of this advertisement was that Mr. Warner personally guaranteed the 15 per cent. dividends on the eatire 600,000 shares of stock for five years, and if the man who bought didn't like the bargain at the end of two years Mr. Warner advertised that he agreed to deposit with the Industrial and Mining Guaranty Company, at 41 Broadway, bonds or stocks of railroad "or industrial" corporations "to the amount necessary to provide for the payment of all the dividends for five years."

The Guarantee Company was practically Mr. Warner and his associates, being a successor of the H. H. Warner Investment Company. "This novel feature," advertised Mr. Warner in mining enterprises, is warranted by the fact that the value of the ore already exposed, and ready for removal exceeds the total amount of dividends guaranteed by \$1.250,000. In additional oreto the value of \$3,000,000. Information can be obtained at the Industria

ings Bank and Trust Company made a general assignment at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The failure was caused by the shortage of John Schardt, the Cashier, who is charged with being over \$50,000 short. The assignment shows about \$200,000 assets in notes ment shows about \$200,000 assets in notes and overdrafts, against \$150,000 liabilities of deposits and indeptedness to other banks. Schardt assigned to the bank a life insurance of \$80,000. Many of the notes and overdrafts counted in the bank's assets are considered to be of small value. Other banks are steady and confident, and there seems to be no uneasiness in bank efficies. Schardt was according to a survey of \$200 km. no uneasiness in bank circles. Schardt was insured in a guarantee company for \$20,000, which sum is counted in the assets of the bank. Schardt died to-night about 9 o'clock from congestion of the brain. He had been uncon-scious since 2 o'clock this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS'S BEER WAR.

It Has Been Dreinred Off-Both Sides Lose Very Heavily. Sr. Louis, April 17 .- As a result of a conference on Friday night between the proprietors of the anti-syndicate and syndicate breweries the beer war, which has been on for three months, was declared off this morning, and months, was declared oil this morning, and the price of beer was raised from \$4 a barrel to \$8 per barrel, with the usual 25 per cent. off. One day last week Adolphus Busch, President of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association and the Moses of the anti-syndicate brewerles, informed his St. Louis patrons that on May I be would raise the price of beer from \$4 to \$8 per betrel. When the beer war was first declared 'liis R. Wainwright, President of the Wainwright Brewery and of the \$8. Louis Brewing Association, representing the syndicate breweries, was quoted as saying that \$500,000 had been reserved to make the fight with as the syndicate proposed to bring the anti-syndicate breweries reduced the price of beer from \$8 to \$4 per barrel the anti-syndicate breweries reduced the price of beer from \$8 to \$4 per barrel the anti-syndicate breweries also reduced the price, and for over three menths many retailers have been selling two glassees for five cents, and syndicate breweries have been losing \$200,000 per month as a result of the war.

The anti-syndicate brewers onl, received \$4 per barrel throughout the beer war. They lost over \$600,000 during the fight. the price of beer was raised from \$4 a barrel

MRS. BALDWIN'S FREE PASS.

A New Phase of the Answer In the \$250,000 Damage Sutt.

The defence of the New York Central Bailroad Company to Mrs. Homer R. Baldwin's suit to recover \$250,000 for the frightful injuries she received in the Hastings disaster in 1801 has been up to this time that she was travelling at that time on a free pass, and that the company was therefore exempt from liability. The company's counsel moved yesterday before Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court. Chambers, for leave to serve a supplemental answer setting up that the pass on which she rode was issued in the name of another person, and that therefore she was a trespasser on the company's train. The motion was opposed, but Mrs. Endwir's attorney asked that as a condition for leave to the company to amend it he required to elect which part of the answer it would proceed upon. Decision was reserved. juries she received in the Hastings disaster in

A Paterson Woman Accused of Witcheraft. PATERSON, April 17.-Mrs. William Geiser of 228 Lewis street this afternoon begged Police Justice Van Clave to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Peter Bandford, who, she said, had accused her of practising witcheraft. She alleged that two families had removed from the same house through stories being circulated that she was possessed of the powers of Batan.

"NO POPERY!" IN THE WEST POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE AMERI.

CAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Society's Chief Purpose to Keep Roman Catholies Out of Public Office—A Rogus Escyclical Commanding the Extermination All fleretics on the Fenst Day of Loyola, Intimations have occasionally been telegraphed East in connection with local elections in some of the Western States of the existence of an anti-Catholic society patterned after the old Know-Nothing organization. This society is called the American Protective Association. It is popularly known as the A. P. A., and its tenets and practices are dubbed A. P. Aism. It has been in existence about four years, and in that time, it is said, has succeeded in defeating Catholic candidates in the municipal elections in several Western

cities. The practice has been to affiliate with the Republicans, and various so-called Republican victories in herotofore Democratic strongholds have been due to the introduction of a sectarian element into the contest by the American Protective Association. The society is found in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin. Michigan. Minnesota. Missouri. Kansas, and Nebraska. In Toledo, Columbus, and Cincinnati the society has made its presence manifostly felt in local elections and in other ways. Saginaw, Mich., is said to be an A. P. A. hotbed. In central Illinois, the southern half of Iowa, the northern half of Missouri, and the eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska the

society is also strong.

The A. P. A., of course, has its organs. There are avowed A. P. A. journals published in St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Omaha, and two in Michigan, and several other publications sympathize with the purposes of the society. Unlike Know-Nothingiam, the association is principally made up of foreigners, not of native

pathize with the purposes of the society. Unlike 'Know-Nothingism, the association is
principally made up of foreigners, not of native
Americans. An Episcopal elergyman of Omaha describes the Nebraska branch as being
composed chiefly of Englishmen, Canadians,
Orangemen, Scandinavians, and Germans.
Scandinavians and Orangemen are said to
form the bulk of the society in other States.

The numerical strength of the A. F. A. is
variously estimated. Ex-Congressman Tarnesy is quoted as saying that in Saginaw there
is not a merchant who has not felt the effects
of the boycott which has been conducted in
that town during the past year by the A. F. A.
The Loycotting naturally is not all on one
side as Catholics do not trade with known
members of the society. The Republicans
made large gains in the recent elections in
Saginaw, which is usually Democratic.

A Baptist menister in Cincinnati, who
preaches to a crowded church and denounces
from an Catholici-m. is quoted as hoasting
that there are 40,000 A. F. A.'s in Chicago, 10,000 in Cincinnati, and at least half as many in
Columbus. All Catholics who ran for office in
Columbus last November were defeated by
from 4.000 to 5,000 votes.

The Catholic Chumban of Columbus says:
"There are those who would minimize the extent of the organization that has sworn leadly
ennity toward the Catholic Church. We know
that it numbers in its ranks proachers, doctors, lawyers, politicians, and Federal officeholders; that it is piedged to keep Catholics
out of office, to cripple them in business, and
ostracize, them socially. Even justice is to be
throttled to serve their base ends. The
revelations in the Boone case tried
in the Court of Common Pleas this
county, were starting, but to many the beginning of the end of the only logical outcome
of the existing state of affairs. The fact was
examil

souri to blacklist all Catholies in making appointments. The Governor's reply was:

Your association is undemocratic and unAmerican and I am opposed to ft. I haven't a
drop of know-Nothing blood in my venns."

A Catholic journal prints this as the form of
oath taken by applicants for membership:
I do mast solemnly promise and swear that I will not
allow any one, a member of the flooman Catholic
Church, to become a member of this order, I knowing
him to be such that I will use my influence to promote
the interests of all Protestants, everywhere in the
world; that I will not employ a Roman Catholic in any
capacity if I can procure the services of a Protestant;
that I will not ad in building, or in maintaining, by
my resources, any Roman Catholic Church or institution of their sect of creed whatsoever his will do all in
my power to retard and break, down the power of the
Pepe, that I will not enter into any confriences y with a
Roman Catholic upon the subject of this order, nor will
I enter into any agreement with a Roman Catholic to
strike or create additurbance, whereby the Roman Catholic employers may undermine and substitute the
Protestants; that in all grievances I will seek only
Protestants and counsel with them, to the exclusion of
all Roman Catholics and will not mass known to
that I will only an any undermines and substitute the
Protestants; that in all grievances I will seek only
offer in the gift of the American people, and that I will
not yot for, nor counsel others to vote for, any Roman
Ca holic, but will vot only to? Protestants; that I will
endeavor at all times to place the political positions of
this Government in the kands of Protestants; that I will
endeavor at all times to place the political positions of
this forecrament in the hands of Protestants; that I will
endeavor at all times to place the political positions of
which I do most solemnly promise and swear, so help
me tod; amen.

The chief, or at any rate the most characteristic, organ of the A. P. A. is the T-a American.

me not amen.

The chief, or at any rate the most characteristic, organ of the A. P. A. is the Trace American, a Missouri publication, which devotes itself to the circulation of palpably bogus tatholic documents. It recently published what purported to be a secret bull or encyclical of Leo XIII. In which the Pope relieved Catholics from their allegiance to the United States Government and ordered them to begin the extermination of all hereiles that is, Frotestants—in September near. The True American gravely declared that the copy of the encyclical which it published had been dropped from the bocket of a priest when one of its staff was near at hand. This absurd production was used to influence the recent local elections in Missouri, and is said to have produced some effect. The document reads in part:

To the Jessit, Patriarile, Privates, Archibishops, and when Cadington the reads in part:

To the Jessit, Patriarile, Privates, Archibishops, and when Cadington the reads in the Archibishops and after the Emiral Bratiens. The analytic states of America.

Vas nearls, Bartiens: Greeting and the Apostolic benefiction, Leo, Histophard Greeting and the Apostolic benefiction. Leo, Histophard Greeting and the Apostolic benefiction. Leo, Histophard Greeting and the Apostolic benefiction ten Histophard Greeting and the Apostolic benefiction ten Bishops of Rome, his successors, with full nower to rule over 100 (Catholic and A. ostolical, and one the Bishops of Rome, his successors, with full nower to rule over the property of the Red over all nations and kingdoms, and invested with power to destroy, to separate, to scatter and survert, to piant, build up, link together by mutual charity, in order to preserve the faithful in the spirit of unity, and surrender them whole and entire to their Saviour.

All Partial alone has been constituted head over all methods and survers to their Saviour.

Spile American public under Frotostant rules, is with the worst engance and entire to their Saviour.

barried the authority and jurisdictions of the supreme head of the Cancel, the United States is filled with obtained the Cancel, the United States is filled with obtained the Cancel of the Cancel of

rminate all hereits some on the 25th of Decem-alted states of America. Some on the 25th of Decem-diven at St. Peters, Rome on the 25th of Decem-ity of the afficenth year of our Pontificate. Lto XIII, Pops.

DEACON JOHNSON DIED IN MEETING.

He Had His Rabbit's Poot, Too-Wild Ex-

Zion African Baptist Church, at 167 West Twenty-sixth street, has been torn by internal dissensions for the past month, and last week at a moeting, which was so stormy that, the Tenderloin police say, razors were drawn. the Rev. James Boswell, the pastor, formally withdrew from this church, and, with his followers, started an opposition church at Union Hall on Seventh avenue.

When Pastor Boswell's opponents met at Zion Church last night, Nelson Johnson of 225 East Ninety-seventh street, who is a porter at the Broadway Theatre, rose to explain as a member of the Board of Deacons why he had withdrawn from Pastor Boswell's support. He had got as far as saying that to proposed to aftend church more frequently hereafter.
Then he fell backward.
The other deacons sprang to lift him up and
discovered that he was dend. He had died of
heart disease, as a physician subsequently
certified.
The deacon's death created wild excitement

certified.

The deacon's death created wild excitement among the colored congregation. Some of them were plunged into a frenzy and began to pray aloud and sing revival songs. Some of the cooler-headed men went out and got Policeman West to come in and calm the alarm of the women parishioners.

West got assistance and carried the body of the dead deacon to the Tenderloin station. Several hundred colored men and women followed, some of them weeping and others singing. It was one of the strangest processions that ever moved through the Tenderloin precinct. Scores of women called at the station and kept Sergeant Flannery busy answering questions as to the deacon's death.

Two brothers of Johnson's went around to the Thirtieth street station and claimed his body and effects. Among the latter were a policy slip and a rabbit's foot. Whether the rabbit had been shot in a graveyard at midnight by a cross-eyed negro with a silver builet, in approved voodoo style, the brothers did not know.

It was interesting to note the number of white nersons who went to see Johnson's body. There were more than 200 of them who saw it last night.

THO ACCIDENTS ON THE ANN ARBOR.

The Strikers May They Were Due to Incom-petent Men Hired to Take Their Pinces, Tolepo, April 17.-General Manager H. W. Ashley received notice of the collision on the Ann Arbor road at Farwell, Mich., this morning, and of the explosion of one of the new mogul engines at Emery,

bills, to which no attention had been paid, whereupon Pather Slattery, tosing his patience, told the newsdealer that if he was in such a hurry to collect the bill he might get it the lest way he could, but that he did not propose to he forced to pay it by such means as Niculand had tried.

The piacard remained on the door until Saturday. Then a woman called and paid it. The amount was \$12. The woman paid it with the agreement that her name be ket secret. Niculand said yesterday that he had displayed the notice because the bill had been outstanding for three years, and no attention had been paid to frequent requests for payment.

This is my own was of collecting." he said.
"I call it collecting by the court of popular opinion. I have been arrested twice for resorting to it, but I got off. I have been in business here for twelve years, and pay my debts, and people who owe me will have to settle or take the consequences."

THEY FOUGHT WITH KNIVES.

A Triangular Battle in Which One Man Was Killed and the Others Badly Wounded BRINKLEY, Ark., April 17 .- At Monroe Station, a small place thirteen miles south of here on the Arkansas Midland Railroad, at 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon a crowd of men were gathered in a grove drinking beer and playing carda

A dispute arose over the game, and a threehanded fight ensued, participated in by two brothers. Bob and Dan Kelly on one side.

brothers. Hob and Dan Kelly on one side, against George W. Kizer. All had knives, and used them for fifteen minutes as fast and freely as possible.

At last one of the Kelly brothers got in a thrust on Kizer which caused internal bleeding, from which he died in ten minutes. Before receiving the fatal thrust. Kizer succeeded in inflicting several serious wounds on both of his antagonists. Dan Kelly is expected to die at any moment, and, although Bob's wounds are not necessarily fatal, he is also in a critical condition.

Kizer was a merchant, and was recently appointed postmaster. His leaves a widow and three children, one of whom is a student in the Little Rock University. Kizer's body will be taken to Senatobia, Miss., to be buried.

For Annoying Women in the Park. Emil Carbonell, 16 years old, and Charles

Hine, who is a year older, were fined \$1 each in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for annoying women and girls in Central Park on Sunday. Both of the young men are of good family. The younger of the two is the son of family. The younger of the two is the son of family. The younger of the two is the son of seventh street. Hine lives with his parents at 320 West Fifty-eighth street. They sat upon one of the fenches on the Mall on Sunday afternoon and amused the meetves by throwing new pennies on the promenade in front of passing women. When a woman stooped to pick up the coin one of the young fellows would throw up her skirts with his cane. They varied this by kissing the young girls who tried to pick up the money.

A Woman in a Curlous Place.

Two policemen found a crowd gathered at 127th street and Fourth avenue at 10 o'clock last night, listening to the yells of a girl who was eighteen or twenty feet below them, on was eighteen or twenty foet below them, on the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad, in the cut.

The policemen got to her by going up from the 325th atreet station, but they had to fight her to rescue her. They couldn't tell whether she was crazy or had been drinking, nor could they learn from her how she got into the cut. They locked her up in the 125th street police atation. She is Annie Dow, a servant, of 28 West Sixty-first street.

In all first-class hotels and clubs. This eigarette is not made by the trust .- Ade.

CRAVEN-MARTIN WEDDING.

PRICE (W) CENTS

SOCIETY OPERALLY INTERESTED IN THE CEREMONY OF TO-DAY.

Invitations to the Church Services in De-mand, but Mrs. Martin Has Limited the Number to 3,500. The Wedding Break-fast In To Be a Very Enborate One.

The interest in the marriage of Miss Cornella Martin, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, to the Earl of Craven. which is to take place at 1 o'clock this after-noon in Grace Church, is of the progressive order, and has grown to unusual proportions, It is the only subject discussed by society people in the drawing room, the cafe, and in the clubs, and even up to last night frantic efforts were being made by some persons, who ne-cupy assured positions in high life to secure an invitation or card of admission from Mr. and Mrs. Martin to witness the church ceremony. Their efforts were all in vain, as Mr. and Mrs. Martin some days ago, after they had sent out over 3,500 invitations, made up their minds to issue no more, and they have not departed

So immovable has Mrs. Martin been in her resolution that, only three days ago, one of her oldest and most intimate friends occupying a place in polite life on this side of the water, second to no other women, and whose daughter is well placed in the upper circles in London, was told point blank that she could not have an invitation which she tried to obtian for some out-of-town people.

Doubtiessly attracted by reading the pre-

liminary reports pur lished in the newspapers of the wedding, hundreds of curious women. and men, too, trooped into Grace Church resterday, where they stood about in the sisles. discussing the details of the wedding, the ex-treme youth of the bride, the success of the Martins in the fushionable set here and abroad, the Earl of Craven, and the chances of getting into the church to witness the ceremony. Sexton l'artridge passed a most uncomfortable day with the crowd of men and women, whose any with the crowd of men and women, whose number late in the afternoon became so great the church doors were closed, and those inside were requested to leave the building. They crowded about the chancel, seriously interfering with the work of the florists who were bringing in the green plants, ferns, palms, and pots of hydrangeas before beginning the work of decoration. Those will be on an elaborate scale, white flowers against a background of green lengths propagating color.

he present difficulties to the artisponery in the series when the the northease of the new moral engines and a Farevell. Mich. the left by the content of the part part by the A. L. A. In the part part part by the A. L. A. In the part part by the A. L. A. In the part part by the A. L. A. In the part part by the A. L. A. In the pa

on West Twenticth street, where the reception will be held.

Mrs. Martin has countermanded the order given some weeks ago for a sit-down breakfast, and in its stead an elaborate buffet will be served in the large dining room. The idea of limiting the reception to the immediate family connections has been abandoned. Seven hundred guests are expected to attend the reception, which will be the most magnificent that money and good taste could suggest or procure. It is understood that the wedding gifts will not be displayed to-day.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S DESPERATE ACT. It Is Said She Tried to Kill Herself with a Table Knife.

LONDON, April 17 .- A report has been circulated and generally credited in Woking that Mrs. Florence Maybrick tried to kill herself in the Woking prison on Saturday. She is said to have stabled herself severely in the throat and chest with a table knife, which was taken from her barely in time to save her from in-flicting mortal wounds.

Twenty-two Deaths in a Street a Block Long Within a Year.

A. B. Costelle, a photographer, died at his home, 68 Cottage street, Jersey City, yester-day. His is the twenty-second death that has occurred in Cottage street in the course of a year. The street is but one block long, and only 380 persons live there, all told. Jubilee Juggins" on His Way to America. a

Ernest Benzon, who was known in English

porting circles as "Jubilee Juggins," the plunger, is on board the Germanic, fie has lost a vast fortune on the race track, and is to appear as an actor in T. Henry French's spec-tacle. "The Producal Daughter," at the Amer-John W. Muckey at His Office,

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—John W. Mackay visited his office for a short time this morning. Within a few days he will leave for a trip to southern California. The Weather.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday over the entire country, save for a few light and scattered showers, principally in the lake regions. The temperature showed a slight rise in all districts, except on the north Pacific coast, where it was exceptionally cold for the

The centre of high pressure is developing over the Southern States, which indicates warmer weather for the Atlantic States to-day. It was fair in this city yesterday: highest tempera-

ture, 51°, lowest, 38°; average hum dity, 53 per cest; wind southwest; average velocity, 10 miles an hour. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Suff building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

Average on April 17, 1892

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TERSDAY. For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, generally

fair, except local showers in eastern portion of Maine; light westerly winds. For Massachuvetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, enerally fair. light westerly winds; slightly warmer, except in eastern Massachusetts.

For motern Ann Yuck, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Ju-

en, juice light scenterly usinds; elightly marmer in and New York and New York and western Pennsylvania, conerally fair; variable winds, becoming southeast

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills cure sverhody. If any doubt this ask Proprietor Barry of Genham Hotel.—438.

Ripans Tabules move the bowels. Ripans Tabules; gentle cathartic.—3ds.